

## XMAS SMOKES SOON START FOR FRANCE

More Speed in Contributions  
Urged as Time for Ship-  
ments Draws Near.

### SOLDIERS EXPECT GIFTS

Many Entertainments Planned  
for Next Week to Help Fund's  
Holiday Tobacco Task.

When father, mother, sister and brother look at the turkey on the Thanksgiving table next Thursday their thoughts are sure to be with the soldier member of the family in France. And when Christmas comes and finds him still absent how every member of the family will regret not having sent him what he wanted to have on that day.

There is still time to provide those needs, but it is near the limit when shipments may be made for distribution before the holidays. The fund, therefore, urges that donations for holiday smokes for our soldiers be sent in without delay.

Some day this Sun Tobacco Fund will publish the number of post cards that have passed through its hands from soldiers to donors. It will be a revelation. Every message expresses gratitude both to the giver of the tobacco and to the fund which made the gifts mean something.

Now, as the cards from soldiers are bearing dates near November 11 a word or two creeps in showing that the boys are expecting Christmas distributions of smokes. The men know the tobacco is coming and they are prepared to welcome it.

Field Artilleryman Tom McLean puts this general feeling into words. "We may not smoke many times more on you, but we sure do expect to light up on Christmas and New Year's. You needn't tell us we won't."

"On this side of the Atlantic," writes Private John Adams, "cigarettes don't appear to grow, so when we arrived by way of the Sun Tobacco Fund they were welcome, as all rare and longed for things are. Best luck and health to you (the donor) and the fund."

### Frenchman Sends Thanks.

A Frenchman sending a message of thanks to Mrs. W. A. Clark, Jr., writes: "No word can express my feelings for the administration and the staff of the fund. I would explain to the charming marriage who sends me these precious and agreeable cigarettes, chiefly when in the desert and amidst the ruins of my dear France and also when not having smoked a single cigarette for the last fortnight. I should say a few words more in French: Merci, tres chere donatrice."

Private James Putney has this to say to a donor: "For and on behalf of my fellow soldiers I write to thank you for the cigarettes. Cigarettes are like angels' visits out here, and yours come as a gift from the gods."

Honorable C. Quincy is an Australian soldier driver in the thirty-eighth battery. When he received some cigarettes because he was fighting in an American division he wrote to thank the donor and warmly compliment the staff of the fund. He said the cigarettes were the best kind of pals. His card, a late one, prophesied the end of the war in the first week of November.

Corporal A. N. Smith writes a letter to his donor because the card enclosed with the tobacco was too much damaged. "I am thanking you for myself and my comrades in Company C, Thirtieth Battalion. We tossed up to see who should write, and it fell to me. I hope this note reaches you safely as the boys would be glad. Don't let the cigarette reach a call from some of us when we get back to New York. It may not be so long, you know, for we have the Hun running and his boys are surrendering by the time this reaches you."

### Benefits to Help Fund.

Thanksgiving week will be an interesting one for the smoke fund, several important events having been arranged for its benefit. The dance at Stauch's, Coney Island, is one of them. It has been a custom for thirty years for the employees of Stauch's to have a benefit at this season of the year, and nearly always it has been in the form of a dance. More than three-quarters of the employees joined the colors, and many of them are still abroad. The management, therefore, decided to give the party to the fund, and for the benefit of the Sun Tobacco Fund, as well as for its employees. Miss Peggy Shanon of the Famous Players will be one of the entertainers.

The two last days of the month have been chosen by the directors of the Stage Children's Fund for the annual bazaar in the Hotel McAlpin. The Sun Tobacco Fund will benefit by 10 per cent. of the net proceeds.

The Stage Children's Fund is an incorporation of which Mrs. Millie Thorne is president, and Mrs. John H. Van Tine is chairman, and a number of leading actresses are on the board of directors. The first week in December will be held the tournament of the Artists' Society in Brooklyn and several dances of importance, all of which will help the fund.

Mr. Every Week's seventy-fifth contribution appears to-day. The Morrisette Club sends its third contribution—\$150. With a contribution from J. H. Nettleton of New Milford, Conn., comes this message: "I wish this bill was for a thousand. It's a wonderful work you have done and are doing for the soldiers."

Coupons and certificates from the Schulte and United cigar stores become Christmas cards for the soldiers as soon as they are deposited in THE SUN fund box.

### How the Fund Stands To-day.

THE SUN and THE EVENING SUN	\$5,000.00
United Cigar Stores	17,863.75
Other gifts acknowledged	228,441.82
New contributions	1,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$232,305.57</b>
Shipped and paid for	107,252.70
Cash balance	44,440.00
Postage and other charges	1,112.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$159,855.56</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>\$87,449.01</b>

New contributions by:

J. H. Nettleton, New Milford, Conn.	\$150.00
Mr. Every Week, No. 15	100.00
A. Friend	50.00
The Morrisette Club	150.00
Mrs. J. H. Nettleton, New Milford, Conn.	100.00
Mr. W. W. Roberts, 506 Palisades	50.00
Mrs. Eugene B. Reynolds, Darien	50.00

### Held for Theft of U. S. Pigeons.

Frank Pray, a youth of 1847 First avenue, was held in \$500 bail in Harlem court yesterday upon the charge of stealing fifteen pigeons that were being sent for the United States military service. The charge was made by Thomas J. Murray, 125 East Eighty-sixth street, secretary of the Bronx Homing Pigeon Association and a member of the American Racing Pigeon Association.

## U-BOAT COMMANDER UPHELD YALE SPIRIT

New Version Told of "Cupid"  
Black's Sea Experience.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 22.—Guy Bancroft, a former Harvard crewman, in a letter published to-day by the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, gives a new version of the meeting at sea of Ensign "Cupid" Black, former Yale football captain, with a German submarine officer. Mr. Bancroft writes he was told of the meeting by Capt. Leslie Clyde, a Harvard graduate.

"Capt. Clyde," he said, "was returning to America last spring on the President Lincoln when she was torpedoed by a German submarine. 'Cupid' Black was an Ensign on the ship. It seems that Ensign Black and Capt. Clyde were in the same lifeboat and that the German submarine came to the surface and maneuvered around among the lifeboats."

"An officer of the submarine, who declared he was a former Yale man but did not say which, then Black recognized the football leader and spoke with him. Capt. Clyde accidentally struck a German sailor with an oar while trying to keep his lifeboat off from the submarine. This sailor turned quickly on Clyde, drew his gun and threatened to shoot. The German officer yelled at the sailor that if there was to be any shooting it was to be after the submarine. The German disappeared and Ensign Black, Capt. Clyde and others in the lifeboat were rescued by the American submarine. The German submarine officer was a former Harvard football player. It was reported he took Black aboard and that he had been in the submarine and straightaway made for Germany."

## LA FOLLETTE CASE CHARGES DROPPED

Democrats Defend Action by  
Alleged Desire Not to In-  
volve Bryan.

### Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The charges of disloyalty made against Senator La Follette (Wisconsin) which had formed the basis of an investigation by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections were dismissed to-day by the committee. The committee refused to pursue the investigation, which has dragged for more than a year.

The committee disclosed once more that Senator Pomeroy (Ohio), the chairman, was at odds with the committee's general policy. The two Senators who voted to continue the investigation were Pomeroy and Walsh (Montana). Senators Reed (Missouri), Vardaman (Mississippi), King (Utah) and Wolcott (Delaware), Democrats, and Dillingham (Vermont), Kenyon (Iowa), Sherman (Illinois), Knox (Pennsylvania) and Kellogg (Minnesota), Republicans, voted to halt further proceedings.

To-day's action was taken on the motion of Gilbert E. Roe of New York, Senator La Follette's attorney. The committee members, in defense, say that however much Senator La Follette's speech delivered before a convention of the Non-Partisan League in St. Paul in September, 1917, might be said to contain certain utterances of a disloyal character sufficient to justify summary action.

The principal reason for the delay, the Republicans asserted, was the fault of the Administration Democrats in the committee, who were unwilling to force the appearance of William J. Bryan, Secretary of State, before the committee.

La Follette charged that the Lusitania was laden with munitions, and that Bryan had said so. Bryan never took the stand to deny the statement.

## FRENCH AIR HERO GETS U. S. CROSS

Pershing Honors Major Paul  
Armstrong.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Gen. Pershing, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to Major Paul Armstrong, French Army, Assistant Chief of Staff, Air Service, First Army, for extraordinary heroism in action near St. Mihiel, France, September 12-16, 1918.

The Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded to the following officers and privates for acts of extraordinary heroism:

Private George M. Kennedy, Sixth Engineer Train; Second Lieut. Chester A. Elmas, 114th Infantry; Bugler Adam Paternity, Company F, 114th Infantry; Corporal Leonard Vassal, Company K, 114th Infantry; Private Raymond D. Kempton, Company C, 114th Infantry; Private Irvin G. Collins, Company D, 114th Infantry; Private John E. Crow, Company F, 114th Infantry; First Lieut. Richard J. White, 112th Infantry; Corporal George Stuart, Company K, 114th Infantry; Private Fred Grulick, Company C, 113th Infantry; and Private William Verrier, 109th Machine Gun Battalion.

## AMERICANS ON CANADIAN LIST.

I. Friedman of Brooklyn Reported Killed in Action.

OTTAWA, Nov. 22.—The following names of Americans appear in to-day's overseas casualty list:

**KILLED IN ACTION.**  
FRIEDMAN, I., Brooklyn.

**DIED OF WOUNDS.**  
BOWIE, A., Chicago.

**DIED.**  
MCCURTIEN, Thomas, address given as 141-10th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**REYNOLDS, P., Tuxedo, Miss.**

**BROWN, C., Fairfield, Me.**

**ADAM, L., Brewster, Minn.**

**KILLROY, T., Chicago.**

**JONES, G., Syracuse.**

**WOUNDED.**  
GAUDIN, J., address given as Westbrook, Conn.

**LEONARD, J., Springfield, Mass.**

**LOVE, R., Utica.**

**O'MALLEY, J., Lowell, Mass.**

**SHER, Albert, Boston, Pa.**

**STIMPSON, A., Philadelphia, Pa.**

**GERACE, J., Norfolk, Va.**

**WELLS, J., New York, N. Y.**

**ZIGAL, D., Brooklyn.**

**WILSON, J., Minneapolis, Minn.**

**KANE, H., Chicago.**

**FOOTE, S., San Francisco.**

**HANCOCK, W., Seattle.**

## WILSON TELEPHONES TO PLANES IN AIR

By New Radio Device Directs  
Evolution of Squadron  
Flying Miles Distant.

### AIRSHIPS BARELY VISIBLE

Col. Culver Tells How Wire-  
less Appliance Was Per-  
fected for Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Through a radio telephone installed on the south porch of the White House President Wilson directed the maneuvers of half a dozen army airplanes flying to-day over the Potomac River, several miles away. Mrs. Wilson and George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, were the spectators, with a group of army officers, who conducted the installation of the aerial connected with a small field switchboard at which the President stood.

The planes in formation now dived several times and swung around a circle 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the ground. Their forward motion was directed by the President's voice. Several telephone receivers were connected to the switchboard, and Mrs. Wilson and other members of the party listened to the conversation as well as watched the execution. A single plane carrying a flight commander rose in the air first and flew up and down, and looped. Then followed the direction of the flight commander flew back to Bolling field and called upon his squadron to maneuver.

The telephone was adjusted for three to five or six miles. It is similar to the instruments used by American aviators in France, the secret of which was disclosed after the armistice was signed.

### Credit Goes to Col. Culver.

Col. C. C. Culver is credited in the Department of Military Aeronautics with having been the active agent in the development of the device. "It was in August, 1910, that I first became interested in the possibility of sending messages from airplanes," Col. Culver said to-day, "and commenced a series of experiments which were so far successful that in August, 1916, I was able to transmit a message from a plane over Chateaufort, Cal., to San Diego, a distance of 140 miles."

February, 1917, after we had enlisted the assistance of the foremost American telephone companies and their expert acoustical men, we succeeded in transmitting voice messages from a plane to the ground. In October, 1917, I took the first test to San Francisco and made demonstrations there. By August 20th complete sets had been sent to our forces in France, and our whole effort was being devoted to the complete utilization of the possibilities in the offensive we expected next spring.

### Adaptation, Not Invention.

"Nobody invented anything new in applying the radio telephone to military aviation. What was done was the adaptation and adjustment of previously discovered laws to a new field." Only sound and flight leaders have been able to obtain raw materials and orders for hosiery and underwear for civilian use. In the meantime the capital invested in the concerns would be tied up.

## TRUCK WRECKS HOTEL CELLAR

Gives Occupants of Lawrence Inn  
an Intimation of Tornado.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 22.—Tornadoes are not common in this part of the world, and cellars are not supposed to harbor them even in Kansas, but when the proprietor of Lawrence Inn and his household were aroused early to-day they thought that a prairie twister had surreptitiously entered the basement of the hotel and was working its way in with the speed of an ambitious oil clerk in a country store.

It was no atmospheric disturbance that alarmed the household. A big automobile truck owned by Cella Brothers of New York city was passing the hotel when the fire and iron became loose. The big truck ploughed its way through the cellar door and wrecked the interior.

### Protest Going to Washington.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting and copies will be sent to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury and the chairman of the War Industries Board:

"Whereas the necessary suspension of work on Government contracts for munitions, aircraft and other articles now rendered useless by the advent of peace, thus throwing out of employment many thousands of workers, and whereas the authorities at Washington have been considering and have suggested similar action with respect to contracts for

## HOSIERY MEN WANT IDLENESS AVERTED

Adopt Protest to Washington  
to Keep 100,000 at Work  
in Their Mills.

### SOUP KITCHENS MENACE

Manufacturers See Danger in  
Quick Cancellation of Fed-  
eral Contracts.

Predictions that American working men and women would be fed in soup kitchens by January if the authorities at Washington persisted in their present policy of cancelling contracts for war materials and other supplies for the army were made yesterday at a meeting of the war service committee of the hosiery and underwear industry, of which Wallace J. Ross is secretary. The meeting was called to consider contemplated cancellations of Government contracts in plants manufacturing that line of goods. If the order now being discussed is to be put into effect, so manufacturers declared, 100,000 workers will be thrown out of employment.

According to assertions made at the committee meeting there are many manufacturing towns where the Government has already curtailed the output of rifles and other articles which cannot be used in the future because of the ending of the war. Thousands of persons employed in these plants will be seeking work, it was said. It was argued that if their ranks were to be swollen by the hosiery and underwear workers there were many communities, especially in this section, where the purchasing power of the laboring classes would be reduced to practically nothing for the next two or three months.

In most instances, the mill owners said, it would be necessary before the plants could begin work on peace time goods to make extensive adjustments of machinery, obtain raw materials and orders for hosiery and underwear for civilian use. In the meantime the capital invested in the concerns would be tied up.

### Month's Shutdown Inevitable.

"The mills will be in the position of having to shut down from four weeks to three months even if they had civilian orders in their books now, which they haven't," said Mr. Ross. "The Government heretofore has not permitted the purchase of raw material to be used into those lines."

It was argued at the meeting that the Government could utilize the hosiery and underwear which was being made for the troops in supplying the destitute populations of northern France, Belgium and Russia.

"If we are to avoid unemployment here upon a large scale we must keep some industries running here for the next few weeks," declared Mr. Ross. "The Federal action means the throwing out of the hosiery and underwear workers forthwith. There is no other work for them to do and they will swell the ranks of the idle men and women released from the munitions plants. If general business is to be good we must preserve intact the purchasing power of the laboring man during the immediate future."

Reports were made to the committee that only about 15 per cent. of the hosiery and underwear usually ordered at this time for spring delivery was at present contracted for. Dealers were fearful of making purchases because of doubt regarding their ability to sell goods in case of general depression, it was stated. According to the statement of one manufacturer \$40,000 worth of his orders for spring delivery had been cancelled in the last fortnight.

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underwear and hosiery, the result of which would be to render idle for some time at least 100,000 additional workers, it is the sense of the war service committee of the Underwear and Hosiery Industries that such action would be detrimental to the public good for the reason that the commodities in question have an intrinsic value even in times of peace that can be diverted to early, in fact immediate, use; that the component materials are already in the hands of underwear and hosiery manufacturers, and if not converted into underwear and hosiery would represent a greater economic loss than would be the case if converted.

"We, therefore, in committee assembled do resolve as follows:

"That the proper authorities give immediate consideration to the question of public interest here involved and that these contracts be continued to the end that these workers may not be thrown out of employment and that manufacturers may continue engaged in the completion of Government contracts, so enabled to divert their product to ordinary and normal civilian goods."

### 100,000 JOBS HIT BY STRIKE.

6,500 Ship Carpenters To Be Called  
Out in New Jersey Monday.

The strike of carpenters and dock-builders extended yesterday to all important terminals in New Jersey and preparations are being made for a general strike of 6,500 ship carpenters on Monday, which will throw 100,000 shipyard workers out of employment, it was stated last night by Herbert P. Brindell, business agent of the Dockbuilders' Union.

Brindell said the strike was now on at the Newark Port Terminal, the Jersey Central, Sandy Hook, the Weehawken piers and the Standard Oil Company piers at Bayonne. It had been decided, he said, to call out the workers at Bridgeport and at Staten Island, where 3,000 men are employed. The carpenters, so Brindell asserted, had received no increase in pay since May, 1916, when they were given an advance of 50 cents, the first in five years.

Union officials said they would telegraph President Wilson and President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor asking aid in the strike.

### 5,500 SHIPBUILDERS STRIKE.

Gloucester City Men Want Lost  
Overtime Added to 8 Hour Wages.

CAMDEN, Nov. 22.—Three thousand employees of the Pennsylvania Shipbuilding plant at Gloucester City walked out to-night after the workmen had notified the company they would quit unless a foreman, Charles Colburn, was discharged. The company refused, considering Colburn essential.

The strikers were joined by 5,500 riveters, lay-out and holper men. Officials say the men have been looking for an excuse to strike as a result of the cutting off of overtime. The men, it is said, want the money thus lost added to their regular eight hour a day wages.

### ARGENTINE CABINET CHANGE.

More on Post to Make It Pro-  
Ally, Say Reports.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 22.—Apparently reliable reports that a reshuffling of the Argentine Cabinet is imminent continue to persist. It is rumored that a new movement is on foot to redistribute the portfolios in such a manner as to make the Cabinet representative of all parties and to give it pro-Ally elements, which it now lacks.

The movement, it is understood, is not directed against the President, but is an effort by his friends to strengthen his position by giving him a Cabinet comprising all political elements.

### ARGENTINE ENVOY ASSAILS IRIGOYEN

Dr. Naon Denounces Decree  
Accepting Resignation; for  
War With Germany.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Dr. Romulo S. Naon, former Ambassador of Argentina, issued a statement to-day denouncing as false the assertions of President Irigoyen in the decree accepting his resignation. He said that during his recent visit to Buenos Ayres, holding that it was morally and politically wrong for Argentina to remain out of the war, he consented to return to the United States only because the President asked him to withhold his resignation for reasons of patriotism because of the international conditions.

Denying specifically as utterly false President Irigoyen's assertion that he proposed capitalizing exemptions and benefits afforded the Allies by Argentina as a means of reciprocating Argentine neutrality, he said, but since the United States declared war, and until the last moment, he had remained in Argentina in an unimpaired way in favor of the Allies.

Conditions upon which he consented to return to the United States, Dr. Naon said, included unreserved approval of the Pan-American policy which he represented in Washington for seven years and to which the Irigoyen idea of a Latin-American conference was opposed; and definition as a non-neutral policy the one to be followed, because the policy of neutrality was illogical when the fundamental principles of the international existence of the weak nations were at stake.

In regard to the general policy toward the Allies, Dr. Naon said he proposed as a compromise the celebration of a treaty between the allied Governments and Argentina for complete reciprocal economic cooperation during the war, offering all the resources of Argentina to the Allies, to finance whatever help they might need, and to stabilize the international exchange between those countries and Argentina. Besides, he added, he urged in Buenos Ayres the taking over of the German posts to be devoted to that exchange.

Dr. Naon called at the White House to-day to bid good-by to President Wilson. Dr. Naon expects to start soon for Europe, where he will spend some time before returning home.

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